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TWENTY-FOUR VIEWS

IN

HINDOOSTAN.

Plates in 10. Table 30

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ORIENTAL SCENERY. *Classy*

TWENTY-FOUR VIEWS
IN
HINDOOSTAN,

TAKEN IN THE YEARS 1789 AND 1790;

DRAWN AND ENGRAVED BY

THOMAS DANIELL,

AND, WITH PERMISSION,

RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED TO

THE HONOURABLE COURT OF DIRECTORS

OF THE

EAST INDIA COMPANY.

LONDON, MARCH 1, 1795.



N^o I.EASTERN GATE OF THE
JUMMA MUSJED,

AT DELHI.

THIS Gate of the Jumma Musjed, or principal place of worship of the Mahommedans, was erected, together with the Mosque, by the Emperor Shah Jehan in the year 1650 of the Christian era. The materials are of reddish stone, brought from the neighbouring Mewat hills, and white Cashmerian marble. The spires on the small domes are gilt. The folding doors are covered with brass, very neatly ornamented with a regular design in basso relievo. The whole is of excellent workmanship.

The figures, &c. represent the Killadar, or governor of the fort, with his usual attendants.

Delhi, the residence of the Mogul Emperor, is about nine hundred and seventy-six miles N. W. from Calcutta, in lat. $28^{\circ} 40''$ north, long. $77^{\circ} 40''$ east.

N° II.

**HINDOO TEMPLES AT BINDRABUND,
ON THE RIVER JUMNA.**

THESE Edifices are built of stone, in the style of ancient Hindoo architecture: one of them is still in tolerable preservation; it appears to have been built with considerable care, and the ornamental parts are executed in a very good taste. The basement story contains the idol Seva, to whom this temple is dedicated.

At what period they were erected could not be learnt: indeed, to ascertain the date of any of the Hindoo buildings not merely modern, is exceedingly difficult, and it rarely happens any information can be obtained deserving credit.

Bindrabund is about seventy miles southward of Delhi, a large, populous, and very ancient town, principally inhabited by Hindoos.

N^o III.

THE COTSEA BHAUG,
ON THE RIVER JUMNA,
AT DELHI.

COTSEA BHAUG, so called from the *bhaug*, or garden, within this quadrangular building, which was erected by the Cotsea Begum, a Mahommedan lady, in the reign of the Emperor Akbar, about two hundred years since. It is built with stone, and covered in part with stucco of a very durable nature. The apartments receive light principally from the garden side, excepting the octangular projections at the angles. The roof is smoothly terraced, and commands a fine view of the city of Delhi and the river Jumna. The garden, in which beds of flowers and fountains are interspersed, is laid out in straight walks paved with freestone. On the south side, adjoining the outer wall, there is a mosque, and on the north is the grand entrance to the Cotsea Bhaug.

N° IV.

RUINS AT THE ANCIENT CITY
OF GOUR,FORMERLY ON THE BANKS OF THE RIVER
GANGES.

OF Gour there are accounts so early as three hundred and fifty years before the Christian era; it has been the capital of Bengal three several times, and as often deserted. This city appears by its scattered remains to have been of very considerable extent, though at this time it is nearly overgrown with jungle (i. e. reeds, thorns, and close underwood). The Ganges, which formerly washed its walls, now runs eight or ten miles to the westward of it.

By the appearance of the adjoining wall it is probable this gate belonged to the fort.

Gour stands on the eastern bank of the river, and is distant from Calcutta about one hundred and seventy miles, north.

N° V.

RAJE GAUT,

THE PRINCIPAL ROAD UP TO ROTAS GHUR,
BAHAR.

ROTAS GHUR is the most considerable hill fort in this part of India; it is naturally of great strength, and the weaker parts have been assisted by very strong works. Within the fort are the remains of several Hindoo temples, Mahomedan mosques, a palace, and other public buildings, in which frequent examples of excellent architecture occur. The mountain on the top of which it stands is said to be above eight hundred feet in height, and more than twenty miles in circumference. The river Soane washes its base to the south east.

Rotas Ghur is about three hundred and forty miles N. W. from Calcutta.

N° VI.

THE CHALEES SATOON,

ON THE JUMNA SIDE OF THE FORT OF
ALLAHABAD.

THE Chalees Satoon, or the *Forty Pillars*, is a pavilion attached to the palace of Allahabad, and was erected by the Emperor Akbar. It is built of grey granite and freestone.

The fort of Allahabad is favourably situated on the point where the rivers Ganges and Jumna unite. The numerous vessels to be seen on these rivers, particularly on the former, give great spirit to the scenery.

The buildings in general here are in the grandest style of Mahomedan architecture.

Allahabad is five hundred and fifty miles N. W. from Calcutta, and eighty-three westward from Benares.

N° VII.

REMAINS OF AN ANCIENT BUILDING

NEAR FIROZ SHAH'S COTILLAH,
AT DELHI.

THE plan of the outer wall is quadrangular, with round towers at the angles, and in the centre stands the durbar, or hall of audience. This building is very much in ruin, as well as those surrounding it for many miles. It is distant from the fort of Shah Jehanabad, or modern Delhi, about three miles,

N° VIII.

PART OF THE PALACE

IN THE FORT OF ALLAHABAD.

THIS building, composed chiefly of free-stone, was erected by the Emperor Akbar; the pillars are richly ornamented, and the whole executed in a masterly style. In the centre of the terrace, on the top of the building, stood a turret of white marble, very elegantly finished, which was taken down by order of the Nabob of Oud, and sent to Lucknow in the year 1789.

Since this view was drawn, the Nabob of Oud has ordered the whole of the building to be taken down and carried to Lucknow, with the intention, it is said, to be again erected in that city: a circumstance much to be lamented, as the abilities of modern workmen are by no means equal to a task so difficult and so extraordinary as the separating, removing, and again uniting the materials of so excellent a structure.

N° IX.

THE GATE

LEADING TO THE MAUSOLEUM OF THE
EMPEROR AKBAR, AT SECUNDRA,
NEAR AGRA.

THIS magnificent Gate is built of reddish freestone, and the ornamental part inlaid with stones of various colours. The minars are of white marble, executed with great neatness; originally they were crowned with turrets, which have been destroyed by lightning. The mausoleum within the garden, composed of the same materials, has a striking and grand effect; at the top of which, on the terrace, is placed the body of the Emperor, enclosed in a white marble tomb, elegantly ornamented.

Secundra is nine miles from Agra, and about one hundred and twenty-eight southward of Delhi.

N° X.

PART OF THE CITY OF PATNA,
ON THE RIVER GANGES.

THE large and populous City of Patna is in the province of Bahar. The gauts, or steps leading up from the river, are very numerous here, and are intended for the advantage of merchandise, as well as the convenience of the Hindoos, whose religious duties oblige them frequently to perform ablutions in the sacred river Ganges.

The larger building is the house of an Hindoo merchant, and is an example of the general style of buildings on the river side inhabited by men of that class.

Patna is four hundred miles N. W. of Calcutta.

N° XI.

AN ANCIENT HINDOO TEMPLE

IN THE FORT OF ROTAS.

THIS building, composed of grey granite, is of singular construction, and has the appearance of great antiquity. The Hindoos, who formerly preferred elevated places for their temples, could not, it would seem, resist the temptation of building in this place, the situation being delightful, and water and wood, with every other convenience, abundant.

N° XII.

THE MAUSOLEUM OF MUCDOOM
SHAH DOWLUT,

AT MONEAH, ON THE RIVER SOANE.

THE Mausoleum of Mucdoom Shah is celebrated for its beauty; it was built at the beginning of the sixteenth century, in the reign of the Emperor Jehangire, by Mucdoom Shah, who was chief of the district.

A small but neat mosque is attached to it, as well as a very considerable tank and garden.

The town Moneah is situated on the east bank of the Soane, nearly at the junction of that river with the Ganges, about twenty-five miles westward from the city of Patna.

N° XIII.

PART OF THE FORT BUILT BY THE
EMPEROR SHERE SHAH,

AT DELHI.

SHERE SHAH'S FORT, as it is generally called, is remarkable for the strength of its walls; within which there are the remains of a large mosque of excellent workmanship, with many other buildings, but the whole are very much in ruins. It is situated without the walls of Shah Jehanabad, or modern Delhi, which is the third city of that name; the most ancient occupied a rising ground about twelve miles S.W. from the present city; the second, as well as the last, is on the S.W. banks of the river Jumna.

N° XIV.

RAMNUGUR,

NEARLY OPPOSITE BERNARES, ON THE
RIVER GANGES.

RAMNUGUR is a fort built by Rajah Bulwunt Sing, and considerably improved by his son Cheyt Sing. Near to this fort the latter Rajah began to erect a temple for the Hindoo worship, the basement story only of which is completed; it is of freestone, and much admired for the richness of its ornamental parts, and the very extraordinary degree of sharpness and precision in their execution.

Ramnugur is about three miles above Bernares.

N° XV.

THE SACRED TREE AT GYAH,
IN THE PROVINCE OF BAHAR.

By the natives this favourite Tree is called the *Bhur*, and by Europeans the *Banyan*. It is a species of the fig, and bears a small red fruit. In every village they are to be met with. Small temples are usually built under them, where frequently may be observed fragments of mutilated idols, the work of Mahomedan intolerance, which are again often collected by the patient Hindoos, and, though defaced, are still regarded with veneration.

This Tree, the Bramins assure the people, proceeds from another more sacred one, which is growing within a very ancient temple, under ground, in the fort of Allahabad; and, notwithstanding the distance is not less than two hundred miles, the story obtains an easy belief from credulous devotees, who cheerfully pay the sacred fee that admits them to a ceremonial adoration of it.

Gyah is near three hundred miles N. W. from Calcutta.

N° XVI.

DUSASUMADE GAUT, AT BERNARES,
ON THE RIVER GANGES.

THE Gauts at Bernares are the most considerable of any on the Ganges. The houses on the river side are occupied for the greater part by religious Hindoos. Vast multitudes of devotees, and others, resort to this city to perform penance, and transact mercantile affairs. An opinion prevails amongst them, that drawing their last breath at Cossi (the ancient name of this holy city) is a circumstance much in favour of their enjoyment of future happiness.

Bernares is four hundred and sixty miles N. W. from Calcutta, on the eastern bank of the river,

N° XVII.

**MAUSOLEUM OF SULTAN CHUSERO,
NEAR ALLAHABAD.**

SULTAN CHUSERO was the son of the Emperor Jehangire. His tomb is situated amidst trees of considerable magnitude in a handsome garden, laid out in the Hindoostan taste, with paved walks, avenues, and fountains.

The Mausoleum is built of freestone upon a paved terrace, and the whole has a grand effect.

Sultan Chusero died in the year 1621.

N° XVIII.

THE PRINCIPAL GATE LEADING TO
THE TAJE MAH'L,

AT AGRA.

THIS Gate is of red stone and white marble, elegantly ornamented. The spandels over the arches are decorated with foliage of various coloured stones inlaid. The Taje Mah'l is a mausoleum of white marble, built by the Emperor Shah Jehan, in the year 1631, for his favourite Queen; and is considered by the natives as the most beautiful work of the kind in Hindoostan. The Emperor also lies interred here.

The space between the gate and the tomb is converted into a garden, with avenues of trees, fountains, beds of flowers, &c. The river Jumna washes the lofty walls of the terrace on which this celebrated building stands.

Agra is distant from Delhi southward about one hundred and thirty-seven miles.

N° XIX.

HINDOO TEMPLES AT AGOUREE,

ON THE RIVER SOANE, BAHAR.

AGOUREE is pleasantly situated on the river Soane, surrounded with hills well covered with wood. In this place are many Hindoo temples, and also a small fort, which make a very picturesque appearance from the river.

Agouree is a place of worship of the greatest antiquity, which is obvious from the fragments of sculptured idols frequently to be met with there. The village at present is not very considerable.

The large tree in this view is the Banyan, or Bhur.

Agouree is about fifty miles south from Chunar Gur.

N° XX.

VIEW OF PART OF ROTAS GHUR,

IN BAHAR.

THIS view of Rotas Ghur was taken nearly at the top of the mountain within the works. A temple of the Hindoos, with a considerable flight of steps, formerly crowned the eminence on the left; the upper part of which has been thrown down by the Mahomedans, who erected a mosque near to it, and which in its turn is also become a ruin. No inhabitants are now to be found within the extensive walls of this magnificent fortress.

There are two gauts, or ways of ascent, to the fort, which are made tolerably easy by stone steps; the one called *Raje Gaut* (which is the superior), the other *Acbarpore Gaut*, which takes its name from the village of Acbarpore, near the foot of the mountain.

N° XXI.

HINDOO TEMPLE NEAR CURRAH,

ON THE EASTERN BANK OF THE
RIVER GANGES.

CURRAH was formerly a very considerable town, about one hundred miles above the city of Bernares, on the opposite side of the river. This temple, although built for the worship of Hindoo idols, is almost wholly in the Mahommedan style of design, as indeed are many other modern Hindoo temples.

The banks of the Ganges are here very lofty, steep, and picturesque; but are subject to considerable alterations in the rainy season, as the river then rises to the height of thirty feet.

N° XXII.

MAUSOLEUM OF SULTAN PURVEIZ,

NEAR ALLAHABAD.

THE remains of Sultan Purveiz, the son of the Emperor Jehangire, were here deposited about the year 1626. The simplicity of the general design of this Mausoleum, with its judicious and well-executed decorations, rank it among the most correct examples of Indian architecture. By time and neglect, however, this building is much impaired. The dome was originally covered with glazed tiles, so formed and disposed, as to produce a very rich effect, and of which there are many beautiful examples still remaining at Agra and Delhi.

This Mausoleum is in the same garden, near to that of his brother Sultan Chusero,

N° XXIII.

THE JUMMAH MUSJED,

AT DELHI.

THE Jumma Musjed, or *Friday's Mosque*, is the principal place of religious worship of the followers of the Mahomedan doctrine in India. This edifice was built by the Emperor Shah Jehan, as before mentioned. The domes, and all the other parts which appear white, are of Cashmerian marble, the rest of red stone procured in the neighbourhood of Delhi. In regularity of design and correctness of execution this building is considered of the first class. It is approached by three magnificent gates, one of which is the subject of the first plate of these views.

N° XXIV.

GATE LEADING TO A MUSJED,

AT CHUNAR GUR.

CHUNAR GUR, formerly an Hindoo fort of considerable consequence, and now in the possession of the East India Company, is situated on the western bank of the Ganges, about four hundred and sixty-nine miles N. W. from Calcutta.

The effect of this gate, at a distance, is grand, from the bold projection of its superior parts; and its ornaments, though numerous, are applied with so much art and discretion, as to form the happiest union of beauty and grandeur.